

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5: Chapter 5, "Women Change the World," explains how women have had a big impact on society. It shows how women fought for equal rights and opportunities.

The chapter tells stories of brave women who led social movements and worked to make the world better. By learning about these inspiring women, students are encouraged to think about fairness and equality for everyone.

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 Women Change the World Overview

These notes are made by experts from Physics Wallah for CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics, Chapter 5: "Women Change the World." This chapter talks about how women have made a big difference in society.

It tells stories of brave women who fought for fairness and equal rights. By reading these notes, students learn about the important role women have played in making the world a better place.

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 PDF

The PDF link for CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes, Chapter 5: "Women Change the World," is provided below.

By learning about the inspiring stories of women who have made remarkable impacts, students gain insights into the importance of gender equality and the need to address systemic barriers.

[CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 PDF](#)

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 Women Change the World

Here we have provided CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 Women Change the World for the ease of students, so that they can prepare better for their exams.

Fewer Opportunities and Rigid Expectations

Society often holds stereotypes, like the idea that girls and women can't handle technical tasks. These beliefs can lead to girls not receiving the same support as boys. As a result, they may have fewer opportunities to pursue their interests or develop their skills in certain areas.

These rigid expectations limit the potential of girls and women, preventing them from fully exploring their talents and capabilities. Breaking free from these stereotypes is crucial for creating a more inclusive and equitable society where everyone has the chance to thrive regardless of their gender.

Learning for Change

Education plays an important role in shaping a child's future, and in the 19th century, new ideas about learning began to emerge. Schools became more prevalent, even in communities where education was previously uncommon. However, there was strong opposition to educating girls during this time.

Rashsundari Devi, a housewife from a wealthy landlord's family, faced this opposition firsthand. It was believed that if a woman learned to read and write, it would bring misfortune to her husband, possibly leading to his death.

Despite these beliefs, Rashsundari Devi secretly taught herself how to read and write after her marriage. Her determination to pursue education despite societal norms is a testament to the power of learning for change, challenging traditional beliefs and paving the way for progress.

Schooling and Education Today

In today's world, both boys and girls attend school in large numbers. However, differences still exist in the education received by boys and girls. India conducts a census every 10 years to count its entire population and gather detailed information about its residents, including their age, education, and occupation.

Several factors contribute to children from Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim communities leaving school. In rural and impoverished areas, there is often a lack of proper schools and teachers. Additionally, schools may be located far from people's homes, and transportation options like buses or vans are unavailable, especially for girls.

Parents may be hesitant to send their daughters to school. Economic constraints also play a role, as many families struggle to afford the cost of educating all their children, leading to boys being prioritized. Moreover, many children face discrimination from both teachers and classmates, further hindering their educational opportunities.

Addressing these challenges is essential to ensuring equal access to education for all children, regardless of their background or gender.

Women's Movement

The Women's Movement is a collective effort by women to bring about social change and fight for equality. This movement has used various strategies like campaigning, raising awareness, protesting, and showing solidarity to combat discrimination and seek justice.

Historically, men and women have been assigned specific gender roles, leading to persistent inequalities for women. Despite progress over time, women still face disparities in many areas and are often denied equal opportunities and privileges in a male-dominated society.

Certain jobs are stereotypically considered more suitable for men than women, reinforcing the belief that women excel only in specific roles, such as nursing and teaching, due to perceived traits like patience and gentleness. This stereotype undermines women's capabilities in technical and leadership positions, which are often reserved for men.

In India, these stereotypes influence educational and career opportunities. Boys receive more support to pursue careers in fields like medicine and engineering, while girls are less encouraged to study and train for these professions.

However, modern women are increasingly breaking these stereotypes by excelling in traditionally male-dominated fields. Examples include women pilots, engineers, police officers, and scientists. Laxmi Lakra, for instance, became an engine driver, proving that women can succeed in any profession.

Societal pressures also affect boys, who are often pushed to pursue high-paying jobs, primarily in science and math. Parents sometimes wrongly believe that only these subjects can secure their children's futures, overlooking the value of other fields like history and political science.

One positive change is the increasing number of children attending school. In the past, literacy was a privilege of a few, with boys generally receiving more educational opportunities than girls. However, efforts by individuals and communities have led to more girls getting educated, despite initial resistance.

Historical figures like Rashsundari Devi and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain played significant roles in advancing women's education. Rashsundari Devi, despite societal taboos, taught herself to read and write and authored an autobiography. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain defied norms to learn Bangla and English and established a school for girls in Kolkata.

Despite improvements, girls' literacy rates still lag behind boys'. According to the 2001 census, 76% of boys and men were literate compared to only 54% of girls and women. Girls from Dalit and Adivasi backgrounds face even greater challenges due to poverty and familial preferences for educating boys.

The progress in women's status and rights is largely due to the collective efforts of the Women's Movement, which also includes support from men. The movement employs various strategies to raise awareness, combat discrimination, and seek justice, including campaigns, protests, and solidarity actions.

Key Terms:

- **Stereotype:** A fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or group.
- **Discrimination:** Treating people unfairly or unequally based on characteristics like gender, race, or age.
- **Violation:** An act that disregards or breaks a law or rule.
- **Sexual Harassment:** Unwelcome physical or verbal behavior of a sexual nature.
- **Protest:** An action or statement expressing disapproval or objection to something.
- **Scheduled Caste (SC):** An official term for historically disadvantaged communities, also known as Dalits.
- **Scheduled Tribe (ST):** An official term for indigenous communities, also known as Adivasis.
- **Autobiography:** A person's life story written by themselves.
- **Manuscript:** A document written by hand.
- **Census:** An official count or survey of a population, recording various details of individuals, conducted every ten years.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 5 Women Change the World

Scoring High Marks: Understanding the content of Chapter 5 can help students score well in exams as questions related to women's contributions to society are frequently asked.

Comprehensive Revision: These notes provide a concise summary of the chapter, making it easier for students to revise important topics before exams.

Structured Answers: By following the structure provided in the notes, students can write well-organized and coherent answers to exam questions, which can fetch them higher marks.

Key Points Coverage: The notes cover all the important points and events related to women's impact on society, ensuring that students are well-prepared to answer any question that may arise in the exam.

Enhanced Understanding: Studying these notes enhances students' understanding of the topic, enabling them to answer questions with clarity and confidence during exams.

Time-Saving: Instead of going through the entire chapter, students can quickly revise key points from these notes, saving them time during exam preparation.